



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 2574, Station B, London, ON. N6A 4G9



October, 1991

91-6

The Dunsmore Site and Other Middle Iroquoian Sites in Simcoe County **Rick Sutton**

This month we feature a presentation by Rick Sutton, recent MA student and current Ph.D candidate at McMaster University in Hamilton. Rick's work in Simcoe County, like his MA work in the Trent Valley, is based on the premise that its fun to work in regions where there are buckets of prehistoric Iroquoian villages, and very few other archaeologists working on them! Sounds like a lot of ground to cover, but well worth the effort! Meeting time is 8 PM on Thursday, October 10th at the Museum of Indian Archaeology. See you there.

Next Month (November 14): Chris Ellis and the Thedford 2 Paleo-Indian Site.

ANNUAL RATES

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Individual | \$15.00 |
| Family | \$18.00 |
| Institutional | \$21.00 |
| Subscriber | \$15.00 |

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EXECUTIVE REPORT

As the Chapter continues to collect sales for the Prehistory volume, our accounts grow flush, and we start thinking about what to do with the money. A critical need for the Chapter which has been identified is to have a proper, fully functional computer. For several years the Chapter has managed to get by using a "Sparky"-like computer, or "begging" access from some of our members. Now that we are flush with funds, the Executive has decided to look into obtaining a computer. As a first step, the Executive asked Neal Ferris and Chris Ellis to form a Computer Procurement Committee, and determine the needs of the Chapter, and some alternatives for us to choose from. Neal and Chris reported back with a detailed report and a series of recommendations. While too long to reprint here, they recommended, based on the Chapter's primary needs of desktop publishing, that we get an IBM compatible pc (386, 25mhz, 3.5 and 5.25 high density disk drives, min. 40-80 hard drive, etc.), along with a laser printer that can provide us with all our desktop publishing needs. Other items discussed included the pros and cons of software, a modem and a hand-held scanner. Copies of their report are available on request, or at our October speaker night. The bad news is that all this is going to cost somewhere between \$5000 and \$6000, but the good news is that we may be eligible for a MCC grant of up to 75% of the cost! Currently the Executive is compiling some alternative packages and their estimated costs to submit as part of our grant application. Before going ahead with this, however, the Executive would like to hear from the membership. This is a substantial purchase which will commit the Chapter long-term to publishing and, in a related way, maintaining a proper office. If members have any reservations, they should express them, otherwise the Executive will assume that we have your support in this project.

On other fronts, the Chapter recently received a copy of a letter sent to the Chair of London's LACAC from Christopher Andreae, London historian and industrial archaeologist, raising a concern about the role our LACAC representative, Bob Mayer, has played in the current assessment of the Talbot block in downtown London. As most readers know, after years of local residents trying to preserve it, City Council recently allowed the developer to go ahead and begin demolition of this block, the last intact city block row of Victorian buildings in the city's core. Based in large part on Bob's efforts, LACAC recommended the city require the developer to conduct a full archaeological assessment of the buildings as they were torn down. This included recording architectural detail. Mr. Andreae's concerns stem from Mr. Mayer's involvement in that assessment. He writes: "Given the strong position that LACAC has taken on the preservation of the Talbot Street properties, I do not see how Mr. Mayer, as a member of LACAC, can represent the best interests of LACAC while working for Cambridge...Have LACAC and Mr. Mayer reached an understanding regarding this apparent conflict of interest?...I assume that despite the fact that there are other, equally, if not more so, qualified firms in London and elsewhere that could have conducted the work, it was coincidental that the most "appropriate" firm was also represented on LACAC..."

The Executive has reviewed the matter with Mr. Mayer. We understand that there are built-in provisions for LACAC members who may find themselves in a conflict of interest. At the beginning of each meeting LACAC members make a declaration of interest regarding any matter coming before the committee. Also, LACAC is an advisory committee to City Council and as such has no part in the selection of an archaeological consultant, and neither did the city

in this matter. Rather, the developer approached the firm of Mayer, Poulton and Associates for this job. Furthermore, Mayer, Poulton and Associates are employing an architectural historian as part of the assessment team. The Executive is satisfied with Mr. Mayer's explanation and his performance as a member of LACAC. However, at Mr. Andreae's request, this matter will be reviewed at the October meeting.

London Regional Art and Historical Museums

As members may know, the London Art Gallery was charged by MCC earlier this summer for violating section 48 of the Ontario Heritage Act, which states that it is an offense for anyone to do archaeological exploration, archaeological survey or fieldwork without a licence issued from the Minister of Culture and Communications. This matter came before the courts on September 24th. After hearing the prosecution, the defence filed for a non-suit. In hearing arguments for this, Justice of the Peace Bob Walker ruled that, as there are no definitions provided in the Act for the terms "Archaeological Exploration, Archaeological Survey, or Fieldwork", that section of the act becomes vague and imprecise. With the court not willing to rule as to what constitutes an archaeological activity, the case was dismissed. Obviously this sets a rather disturbing precedent, and creates a large hole in the Heritage Act. The Executive has conveyed this ruling to the Provincial Executive, and asked them to pass on the concerns of the Society to the Minister of MCC regarding this matter. The ball is in MCC's court now.

SOCIAL REPORT

As announced at our September meeting, Kelly McKenzie of St. Jude's School has contacted the Chapter looking for a speaker for a series of Grade 7 and 8 classes. This would involve 4 40 minute presentations. Jim Wilson has volunteered. If anyone else is willing to help out, they can contact the Executive or Jim Wilson for more information.

A date has been set for our Christmas party. This year, the festivities will take place starting at 6 PM at the home of Neal Ferris and Manina Jones, 451 Tecumseh Street East, in London. It is still early yet, so further details will be provided in the next newsletter.

EDITOR'S NOTE

In recent months the editorial committee has had the luxury of having two or three newsletters worth of articles on file from which to draw on for publication. Having become spoiled to this, and with Tom Arnold poised to start flying solo as editor, we are panicking because, once again, our "Future Issues" file is looking a mite barren. So, as we do from time to time, we would like to make a plea to the audience out there to **PLEASE SEND US ARTICLES!!** As always, we offer the quickest turn-around time of any publication in Ontario, and we're not shy about what we are willing to publish! Help fill a KEWA today!

This month we feature two articles, ranging from a botanical analysis of a feature from the Petersen site in northern Ohio by Tim Abel (of our Thebes Point type fame), to a report on another extra-village late Iroquoian site by Bud Parker. Enjoy!

An Ethnobotanical Analysis of a 14th Century Wolf Phase Feature at the Petersen Site, in North-Central Ohio

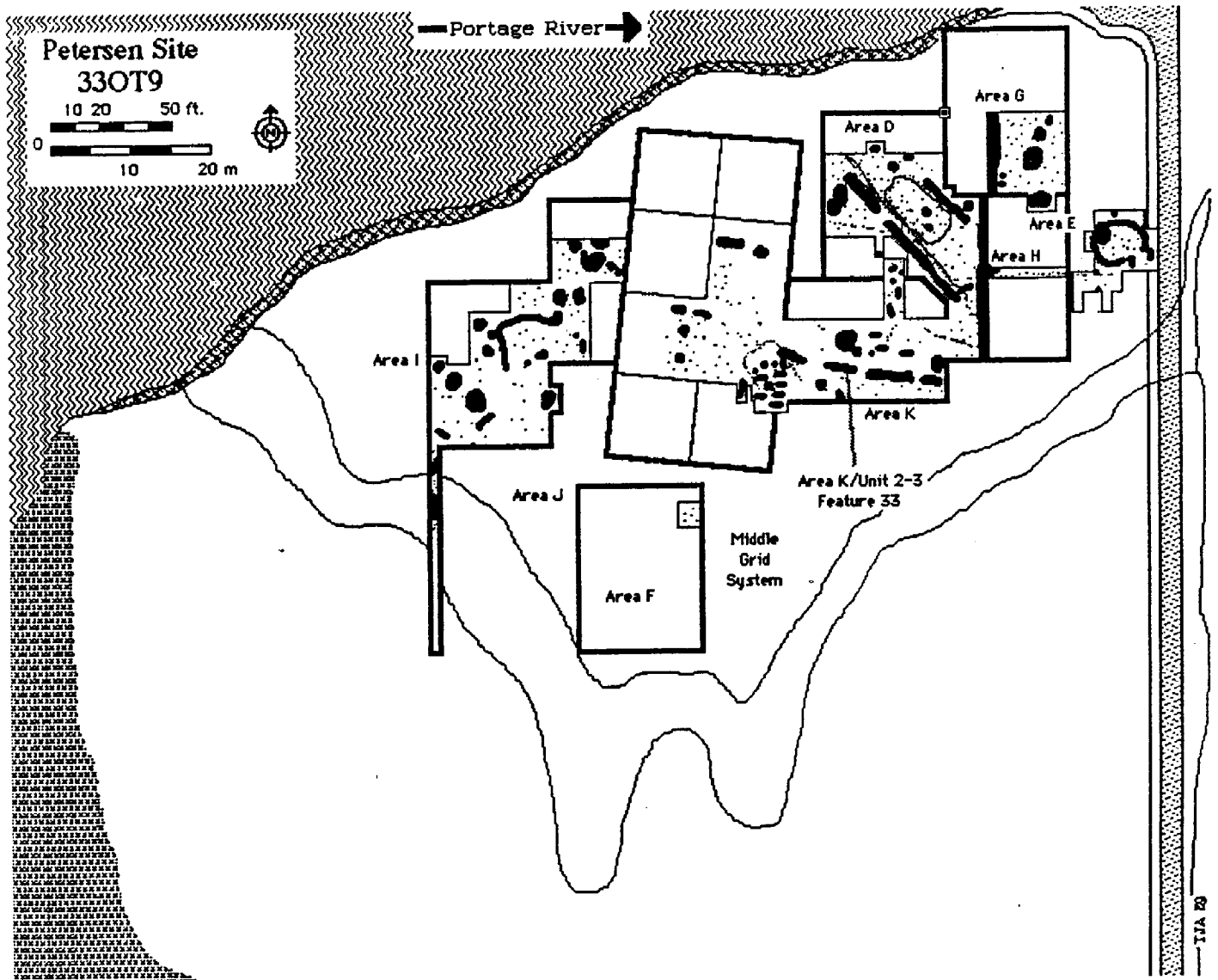
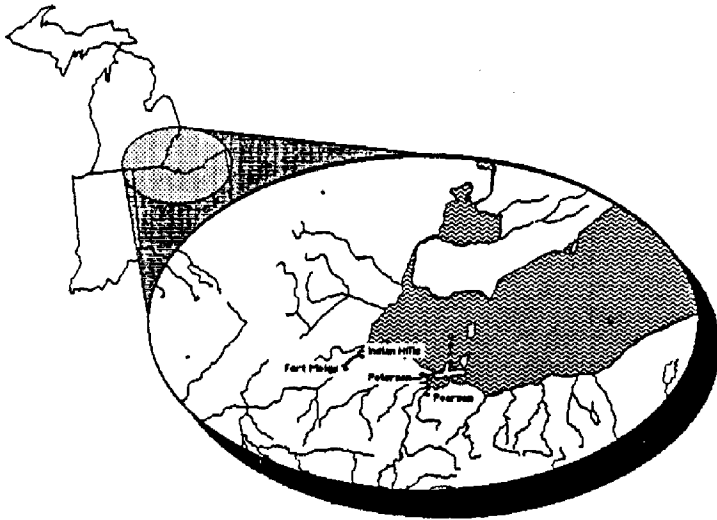
Tim Abel

The Petersen site (33OT9) is located on a loamy clay ridge overlooking the south bank of the Portage River in Bay Township, Ottawa County, Ohio (Figure 1). While much of the site has been destroyed by erosion and modern development, a remaining portion of the site was salvaged prior to the land being sold and developed, thanks to the landowner, Mr. Don Petersen. For the past three field seasons, extensive excavation work has been undertaken at the site under the auspices of the Western Basin Archaeological Research Program at the University of Toledo (Abel 1990; n.d.). These excavations have been carried out by labour forces composed of University of Toledo students, and members of the Sandusky Bay Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio. Members of other organizations, including the Michigan Archaeological Society, the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Noble's Pond Archaeological Club, and others, have also assisted at various times. Co-operative research efforts are being undertaken on the Petersen site data with the Geology Department of the University of Toledo, the Physical Anthropology Laboratory of the Ohio State University (Stothers et al n.d.), the Technical Laboratories of Libbey, Owens, Ford Inc. (Stothers and Abel in press), and the Archaeofaunal Laboratory of the University of Toronto.

The Petersen site is multi-component, with occupations stemming back to Paleo-Indian times (Stothers and Abel 1991). Only two of these components have been represented in the excavated materials, however, both of which are attributed to the Late Woodland Sandusky Tradition (Stothers and Graves 1983; Stothers and Abel 1989; 1990). The earliest of these is a component of the Wolf phase, and specifically the Crown sub-phases (Abel n.d.; Stothers and Abel 1989), which has been radio-carbon dated to the 14th century A.D. The other component is a late Fort Meigs/Indian Hills (Stothers 1981; Graves 1984; Stothers and Graves 1983) occupation, which has been radio-carbon dated between ca. A.D. 1470 and 1550.

The Wolf phase component is believed to represent a semi-sedentary village occupation, possibly having been enclosed by an earthwork (D. Petersen, personal communication). Several ditch-like features have been excavated on the site, the longest of which is approximately 15 meters in length. They are aligned end to end across segments of the site, and in one case appear to be associated with a partial palisade and ovoid habitation structure approximately 5 x 10 meters in floor area (Figure 2). These ditch-like features may represent remnant impediment ditch structures which may have been associated with an adjacent earthwork.

These ditch features were rich in cultural debris, as were many features on the site. From the features were recovered large, grit-tempered Parker Fестоoned vessel segments, ground and polished stone celts, lithic debris and faunal remains (most of which consisted of deer, fish, clam and turtle remains). Pipes are frequent in these features, and one feature yielded a curious bone "cross" icon. One of these features produced an abundant floral assemblage which has been analyzed by the author, with aid from Dr. Lloyd Jones, from the Biology Department of the University of Toledo. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 1.



| Species | Specimen | Quantity | Percent |
|---|-----------------|----------|---------|
| <i>Zea mays</i> (corn) | kernel | 6,263 | 18.12 |
| | kernel fragment | 27,120* | 78.46 |
| | cupule | 389 | 1.13 |
| | peduncle | 1 | na |
| <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (wild bean) | | 560 | 1.62 |
| <i>Hordium sp.</i> (wild barley) | | 10 | 0.03 |
| <i>Prunus cerasus</i> ** (sour cherry) | | 4 | 0.01 |
| Unknown seeds | | 12 | 0.04 |
| <i>Carya sp.</i> (hickory) | hull | 178 | 0.51 |
| <i>Quercus sp.</i> (oak) | meat | 1 | na |
| Unknown hull | | 16 | 0.05 |
| Unknown meat | | 10 | 0.03 |

* amount estimated based on weight of 100 randomly-picked specimens

** may also be *Prunus americanus* (American plum)

The most abundant seed remains were clearly those of maize (*Zea mays*), probably of the northern flint variety. Maize has been recovered in several other features at the Petersen site, although exact numbers are not available at this time. Beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) were also in abundance, though in much less proportion to maize. Of the nut assemblage, hickory (*Carya sp.*) seems to be most abundant. A radio-carbon date obtained from wood charcoal of 1380 ± 80 A.D. (I-16,632), was procured from this feature.

When compared to contemporaneous stable carbon isotope calibrations on human bone samples (cf. Stothers and Bechtel 1987), these results support the contention that Wolf phase populations increased their dependence on maize as a result of "Mississippification" (Bechtel 1986:121). It has been suggested that Wolf phase populations undertook measures to secure lands surrounding the western basin of Lake Erie around 1300 A.D., partially because of internal population pressures and a need for expansive, agriculturally potential lands; and partly in response to military competition with neighbouring Western Basin Tradition populations. These events concluded in the withdrawal of the Western Basin Tradition into southwestern Ontario where they coalesced with their Ontario Iroquoian kinsfolk. The Sandusky Tradition (a.k.a. Assistaeronon) then controlled the lands surrounding the western basin of Lake Erie until their own military defeat in 1643 at the hands of the Neutral (Bechtel and Stothers in press; Stothers and Abel 1989; Stothers and Graves 1983; Stothers et al n.d.; cf. also Stothers, Graves and Redmond 1982; 1984).

To conclude, at this point the 14th century inhabitants of the Petersen site (33OT9), located in north-central Ohio, appear to have relied heavily on maize agriculture, supplemented mostly by fishing and hunting. Preliminary analysis from a single feature, radio-carbon dated to 1380 A.D., has resulted in the tabulation of over 30,000 specimens of maize, comprised of kernels, kernel fragments, cupules and peduncles. This feature also yielded a high quantity of bean, among other species in much lesser frequency. Both maize and bean are in high abundance in other, unanalyzed feature samples from the site. When completely analyzed, the floral assemblage of the Petersen site should prove to be a massive and significant contribution to our knowledge of Wolf phase subsistence practices.

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The Whitemans Creek #3 Site: A Probable Prehistoric Neutral Extra-Village Site in Brant County, Ontario

Lawrence "Bud" Parker

Introduction

The Whitemans Creek #3 site (AgHc-38), located in Brantford Township, Brant County, was discovered during an archaeological assessment of a proposed temporary access road in the Whitemans Creek Conservation Area (Racher 1990). The site is situated on a slight terrace at the base of a steep hill, and overlooks very swampy ground to the east, south and west of the Whitemans Creek floodplain (Figures 1 and 2).

During an archaeological assessment in the spring of 1990 (Racher 1990), three 30 cm square test pits yielded two Onondaga chert flakes, an Onondaga chert end scraper, and a fragment of fire cracked rock. Initial interpretation of the site was that it represented a probable prehistoric campsite of unknown cultural affiliation. It was recommended that more intensive archaeological mitigation be completed prior to the construction of the approximately six metre wide temporary access road. The mitigation was conducted in September of 1990 (Parker 1990).

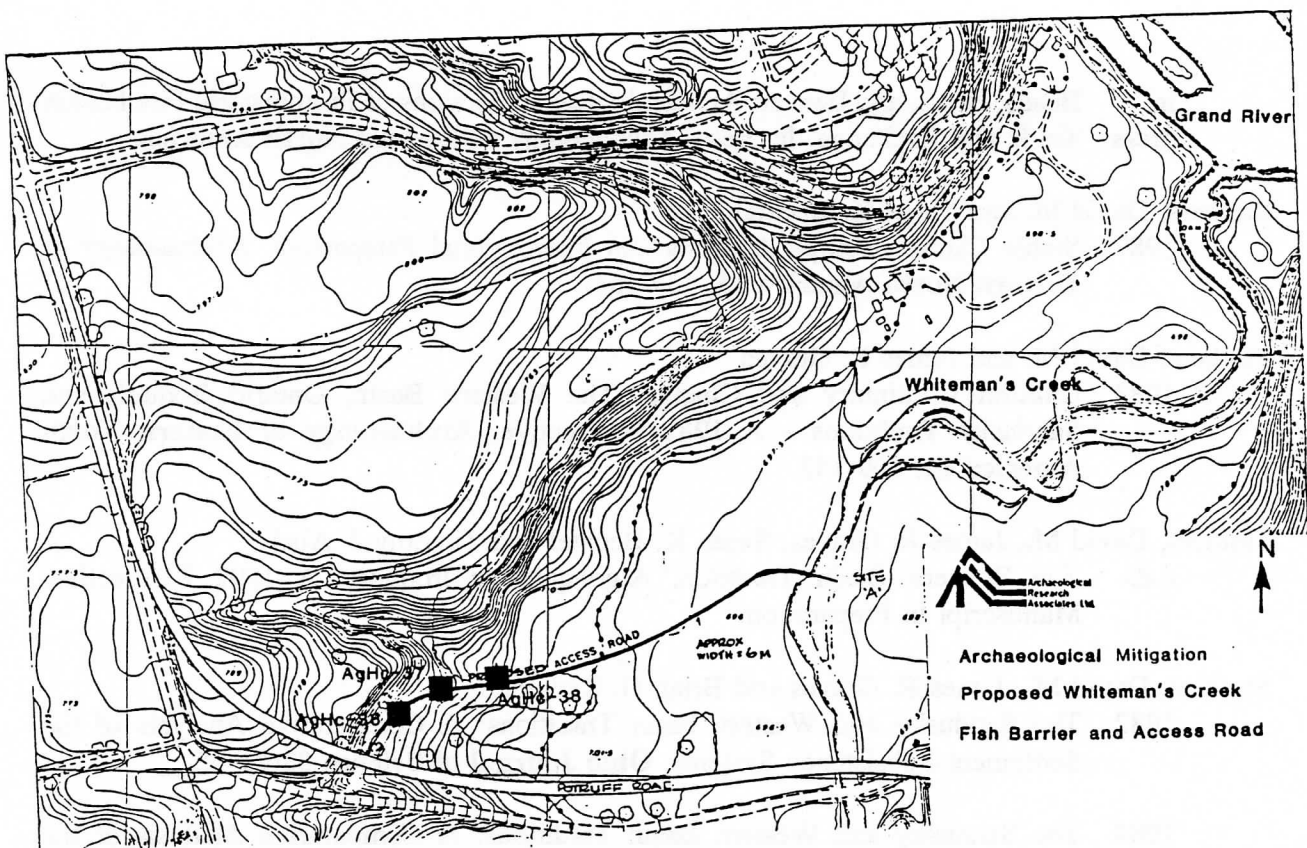


Figure 1: Location of Whitemans Creek Sites Located During Assessment (AgHc-36 to 38).

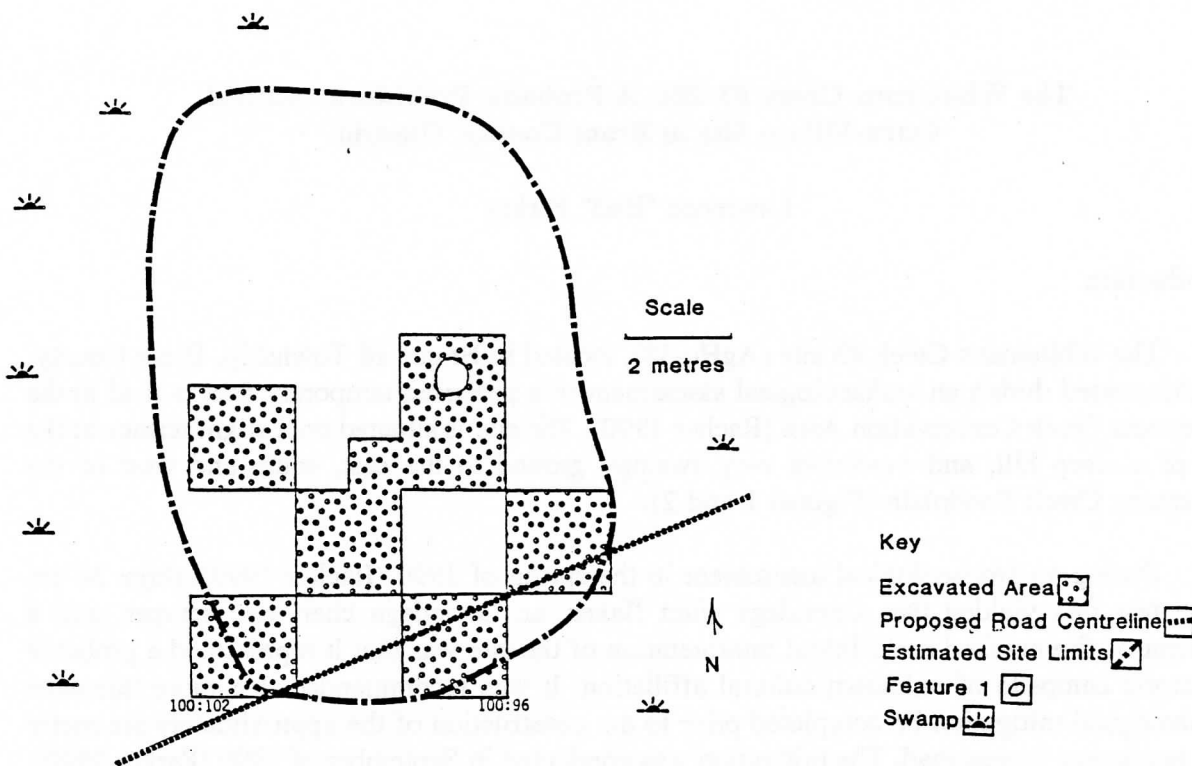


Figure 2: Site Plan of AGhC-38.

In sum, 27 square metres were excavated removing a segment of a small Late Woodland campsite. The presence of a great number of large trees prevented excavation of certain squares on or adjacent to the proposed road. Intensive secondary test pitting at one meter intervals delineated the approximate site boundaries. In total, 478 artifacts were recovered during the investigations in 1990, including 389 pieces of chipped lithics, 43 pieces of pottery, and 43 faunal elements.

Settlement Patterns

No post moulds, and only one subsoil feature were identified at the site. Feature One (Figure 3) was an oval pit 82 cm long, and 21 cm deep (below the topsoil - A horizon), and consisted of dark brown fill with bone, ceramics and chert artifacts in its matrix. One projectile point (minus its base) was found near the bottom of the pit. The topsoil immediately above and around this feature was recognized as significant, as most of the artifact sample came from this area.

Artifact Analysis

Ceramics

Initial shovel test pitting which led to the discovery of the site did not yield any ceramics (Racher 1990). However, subsequent work resulted in the recovery of 40 body sherds from the topsoil and from Feature One. These are interpreted to represent only one vessel.

The physical characteristics of this pottery are: 1) fairly thick cross section, with a mean thickness of 9.33 mm, and a range of 7 to 12 mm, using 27 sherds with intact exterior and

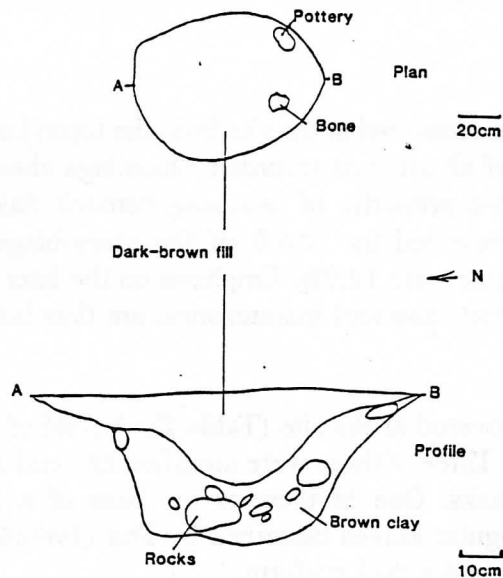


Figure 3: Plan and Profile of Feature 1, AgHc-38.

interior surfaces; 2) large grit temper consisting of crushed gneiss, some fragments as large as 7 mm; 3) some indication of cord-marked, smoothed-over exterior decoration; 4) soft paste, which is very friable; 5) exterior colour in the orange to buff range, with interiors being brown or gray; 6) low curvature; and 7) no indication of coil breaks.

The attributes of this pottery listed above are difficult to assign to the known Ontario Woodland period ceramic typologies, which are based on decorative motifs for the most part. However, beginning in the Early Woodland period coarse grit tempered ceramics made their appearance in the form of Vinette I ware (Granger 1978; Spence et al 1990). Unfortunately, examples of this type of grit tempering continue throughout the Woodland period. It is therefore premature to assign an age to the site based solely on the pottery recovered. The other artifact classes must be evaluated in order to interpret the possible cultural affiliation of the site.

Ceramic Pipe

One fired clay pipestem was found during the excavations. This was found in the topsoil of square 100N:102W. Three fragments fit together to form a stem from the mouthpiece and tapering slightly to a break, making the specimen 52 mm long, and ranging in diameter from 11 to 14 mm. Its bore has a diameter ranging from 4 to 5 mm, and is round, lacking any impressions of twisted cord. The exterior is plain and unburnished, while the paste is reddish in colour with fine grit temper.

Like the pottery described above, this pipe could be assigned to anywhere in the Woodland period. Pipes are more strongly represented in the Iroquoian period beginning with the Middleport phase (circa A.D. 1300) and ending with the Historic period (cf Dodd et al 1990:338). This unburnished portion of a pipestem shows some characteristics of this later phase of the Woodland period.

Lithics

In sum, 395 lithic artifacts were recovered at the site from the topsoil and from the feature (Table 1). This represents over 82% of all artifacts recorded. Onondaga chert predominates the sample (85.7%). The debitage consisted primarily of secondary/retouch flakes (59%). Primary flakes generated from cores are represented by 10.6% of the assemblage, while pieces of shatter represented 17.7%, and fragments were 12.9%. Emphasis on the later stages of lithic production activities, such as biface reduction and tool maintenance, are thus indicated.

Bifaces

Twenty-three bifaces were recovered at the site (Table 2). A total of 20 are probably projectile points and/or preforms thereof. Three of these were modified into end scrapers (see below). Three other bifaces indicate other tasks. One of these is the base of a large side-notched biface, reminiscent of the foliate/triangular knives described by Fox (1986:43-44). The remaining two are interpreted to be a drill tip and a drill preform.

The only complete biface is a heavily resharpened Haldimand chert side-notched projectile point, typical of the Nanticoke Notched type (cf Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990). It measures 30 X 19 X 6 mm. There is only one example of a triangular biface complete enough to indicate that it is unnotched, while most of the other preforms and/or points can be assigned to the Nanticoke

Table 1

Table 2

AgHe-38 Debitage

Points and Preforms Metrics (mm)

| Provenience | Primary | | | | Secondary | | | | Shatter | | | | Fragments | | | |
|-------------|---------|----|---|---|-----------|----|---|---|---------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|
| | O | H | K | o | O | H | K | o | O | H | K | o | O | H | K | o |
| 100:98 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 100:102 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 102:96 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 102:100 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 104:98 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 83 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 104:100 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 104:102 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Test Pits | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 19 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 182 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 46 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 38 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| (%) | (10.58) | | | | (58.98) | | | | (17.66) | | | | (12.87) | | | |

| Sq. | Max Lgth | Bld Lgth | Stem Lgth | Max Width | Bsl Width | Th | Ntch Opn | Shld Form | Bsl Form | Bld Form | Crss Setn | Cht Typ |
|----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 102:96 | 30 | 19 | 11 | 19 | 19 | 6 | 6.5 | R | S | EX | PC | H |
| 104:98 | -- | 25 | -- | 18 | -- | 7 | -- | R | - | TR | BC | H |
| 102:100 | -- | -- | 8 | 34 | 34 | 6 | 6.8 | R | CV | -- | BC | O |
| 102:96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 | 4 | -- | - | CC | -- | BC | O |
| 104:98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | 5 | 6.6 | R | CV | -- | BC | O |
| 104:98 | -- | -- | 12 | -- | 18 | 6 | 7.7 | R | CV | -- | BC | O |
| 102:96* | -- | -- | -- | 24 | -- | 4 | -- | - | S | S | BP | O |
| 104:102* | -- | -- | -- | 27 | -- | 7 | -- | - | S | S | BC | O |

*unnotched triangular forms

Chert types: O = Onondaga, H = Haldimand, K = Kettle Point,
o = other.

Table 3

Utilized Flakes

| Sq. | Flake Type | Flake Metrics (mm) | | | Utilized Edge | | | Chert Type |
|----------|------------|--------------------|----|----|---------------|-------|--------|------------|
| | | L | W | T | Location | Shape | Length | |
| 102:96* | P | 26 | 22 | 6 | DD | CV | 26 | O |
| 104:98* | S | 25 | 20 | 4 | DD | CV | 25 | O |
| 102:98* | P | 25 | 18 | 6 | DD | CV | 20 | O |
| T. Pit* | P | 25 | 21 | 8 | DD | CV | 30 | O |
| 104:102* | S | 17 | 16 | 4 | DD | CV | 18 | O |
| 104:102* | P | 25 | 22 | 5 | DD | CV | 33 | O |
| 102:96* | P | 23 | 20 | 7 | DD | CV | 33 | O |
| 104:98* | S | 24 | 16 | 5 | DD | CV | 15 | O |
| 104:102* | S | 12 | 12 | 3 | PD | CV | 13 | O |
| 104:102* | P | 21 | 17 | 4 | DD | CV | 33 | O |
| 104:102* | P | 23 | 20 | 7 | DD | CV | 24 | O |
| 100:98* | P | 24 | 23 | 7 | DD | CV | 38 | K |
| 104:102 | S | 24 | 20 | 5 | LD+DV | CC/CV | 17/22 | O |
| 104:102 | P | 39 | 17 | 7 | LD | CC | 16 | O |
| 102:96 | P | 41 | 26 | 11 | DV | S | 29 | O |
| 104:102 | P | 32 | 16 | 7 | 2xLV | S | 9/15 | O |
| 104:98 | S | 24 | 17 | 5 | LD | S | 15 | O |
| 102:102 | P | 26 | 21 | 6 | DD | S | 15 | O |
| 104:102 | P | 25 | 24 | 6 | LV | CV | 19 | O |
| 102:100 | P | 24 | 18 | 7 | LV | CV | 17 | O |

* end scrapers

Key: DD = distal dorsal, PD = proximal dorsal, LD = lateral dorsal, DV = distal ventral, LV = lateral ventral, CV = convex, CC = concave, S = straight, O = Onondaga, K = Kettle Point.

Notched type. Most of the bifaces at the site (N=20) appear to be fragments of finished points or final point preforms. The evidence supports the indication that bifaces were not produced from cores at the site, but from prepared blanks. This is also supported by the paucity of cores recovered from the excavated area. Some of the bifaces were altered into other tool forms (ie. end scrapers), after they had fractured during use or manufacture.

End Scrapers

Fifteen end scrapers were recovered, all save one of Onondaga chert. Twelve end scrapers are modified flakes, dominated by eight examples produced from primary flakes. Three end scrapers are made of the tips (2) or base (1) of bifacial points/preforms. The high percentage of end scrapers from the site may be indicative of specialized tasks, such as weapons maintenance and/or manufacture, or food/hide processing in a temporary campsite situation. Other forms of utilized flakes from the site are described in Table 3.

Core

One Onondaga chert core was discovered at the site. It exhibits a tabular cortex and probably came from bedrock outcrops at or near Lake Erie some 50 to 60 km to the southeast. It measures 80 X 36 X 30 mm and is not considered to be completely exhausted.

Celts

Two fragments of possible groundstone celts were found. One is of a basalt-like material, while the other is slate, and both exhibit some abrasion wear on one surface. The slate piece has battering scars on one end as well.

Hammerstone

One quartzite hammerstone was collected. It measures 68 X 55 X 35 mm, and exhibits slight pecking on one end. Cobbles of this size, and of similar material, can still be gathered in the local soil, and from stream beds within 30 metres of the site.

Faunal Remains

In sum, 43 animal bones and fragments were collected during mitigative activities. Nine pieces are calcined, indicating that a yet undiscovered hearth, or a post depositional fire caused some of these remains to burn. Many of the smaller bones have been intentionally broken prior to deposition. Analysis of these remains indicate the presence of small, unidentifiable mammals, for the most part. Positive identification was made on two white-tailed deer elements, and bird bones were identified as duck (exact species not apparent).

Discussion-Conclusion

The Whitemans Creek # 3 site shows the most affinity to the prehistoric Neutral phase of the Late Woodland period. A tentative date of 1400-1450 A.D. is suggested. This is based primarily on the projectile point morphology, represented by Middleport/Nanticoke Notched types (Dodd et al 1990:340; Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:423; MacDonald 1986:80; Wagner et al 1973:73). Although this point type is common in the earlier Middleport phase, the lack of unnotched points from the sample suggests a later, Neutral date.

Other chipped lithic attributes from the site which are seen as common in prehistoric Neutral assemblages are: 1) a prolific number of snubnose end scrapers (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:421); and 2) the ovate/foliate biface knife (Fox 1986:43).

Although the ceramics from the site seem ubiquitous when one sees only very crude body sherds, the ceramic pipestem found is seen to be typical from the Middleport and Neutral time periods (Dodd et al 1990:338; Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:419; Murphy and Hagerty 1990:17; Lennox 1987:13). The portion of the site mitigated appears to have contained the fragments of one pottery vessel and one pipe, which is suggestive of a very temporary occupation. Unfortunately no diagnostic rim sherds were recovered, and the crudely made body sherds are not very indicative of any particular Iroquoian pattern.

The title of this paper contains the word "probable", meaning "most likely." This word was used because some of the recovered artifacts resemble Early Woodland articles from the Meadowood phase, when viewed separately. This is most apparent in the lithics, and less so in the ceramics recovered. Although the body sherds lack coil breaks they are thick and relatively crude, with large grit temper, both traits of Vinette I ware (cf Granger 1978; Spence et al 1990:128).

Similarly, some of the chipped lithics resemble Meadowood forms, when viewed separately from the diagnostic Late Woodland examples. These include a few of the bifaces and three bifacial end scrapers. All these examples exhibit Meadowood traits, with the foremost being material type. All are made of Onondaga chert, which is heavily favoured during the Meadowood phase (Granger 1978; Ellis et al 1988:7; Spence et al 1990:128). Another distinctive trait of the Meadowood is the presence of well made projectile points and preforms (cache blades), which is characteristic of some of the Whitemans Creek collection. A final characteristic artifact which may be found in the Whitemans Creek assemblage is the presence of recycled point/preforms into end scrapers. In the Whitemans Creek sample, these correspond to "Type 3 forms", which are end scrapers made on the bases of complete cache blades or on the proximal ends of snapped points above the notches (Ellis et al 1988:9). The third end scraper is like a "Type 1 form", but it is made on the distal end of a preform or cache blade, and not on a biface exhibiting hafting elements.

These "Meadowood-like" artifacts may in fact be part of an Early Woodland component on this Late Woodland site. However, the distinctive Meadowood traits discussed above are thoroughly mixed with Late Woodland Neutral diagnostics at the site, which is in a setting that has never been ploughed. The ceramic vessel sherds were found in a feature with a Nanticoke notched point. No stratigraphic sequence was apparent in the topsoil to separate possible different components. And finally, it has not been demonstrated that the Meadowood traits illustrated above did not continue into the later Woodland periods. This may be especially apparent for the chipped lithics, which show a frugal approach to chert utilization in the form of biface/point production, and point recycling with Onondaga chert, which outcrops more than 50 kilometres to the south. Therefore, although there is the possibility that this is a dual component site, the stronger possibility is that this is a single component prehistoric Neutral camp, which illustrates the conservative use of chert resources (preforms, snapped points) by the knappers of the site.

The distribution of artifact types is also interpretive of spatially discrete activity areas. The ceramics are found primarily near Feature One, the utilized flakes are mostly found in or near square 104:102; the points/preforms are distributed almost evenly at the site; while the debitage is concentrated in or near square 104:98 and Feature One. This distribution pattern suggests that activities areas varied in function. These are seen to represent locations where specific camp-related tasks occurred. The lone feature may have been an area where food was processed, leaving behind a refuse pit, a broken pottery vessel, and faunal remains. Also, in the same area, tool blanks were probably reduced into bifaces, tools were resharpened, and weapons repaired. To the west, utilized flakes may have been used in another area for processing organic remains, or weapon maintenance. These types of activity areas are observable in several similar Late Woodland campsites from Brant County (cf. Hagerty and Lennox 1990; Murphy and Hagerty 1990; Hagerty 1990; Lennox 1987).

The area surrounding Brantford is seen to be part of the territory used by the Neutral confederacy from 1400 A.D. onward (Hagerty and Lennox 1990; Lennox 1987). Middleport sites also are common in this area, and are seen to represent part of a group who moved northwards during this period, eventually occupying the Waterloo region as prehistoric Neutrals (Nixon 1985:5).

The site-specific environment is also interesting. Unlike the sites studied by Horne (1987:22), in which several prehistoric Middleport and Neutral village sites were seen to be located so as to take maximum advantage of timber and food resources related to agriculturally suitable fields, the Whitemans Creek # 3 site is an "extra"-village site on the periphery of a probable village exploitation zone, much like the Alder site (AhHa-7), described by Hagerty and Lennox (1990). Both the Alder site and the Whitemans Creek # 3 site are situated in marshy areas with very limited dry land nearby. At Whitemans Creek # 3, the ground "bubbles" with "freshets", or tiny springs, to the west, south and east, while to the north a hill rises abruptly. It is suggested that here the ground would be much too wet to occupy comfortably in the spring and early summer. The site was likely used in the very late summer, fall or winter. The faunal remains recovered do point to more of a fall occupation (ie. deer, duck).

The site appears to represent an "extra"-village site of the prehistoric Neutral period. Like the Alder site (Hagerty and Lennox 1990), and similar occupations (Murphy and Hagerty 1990; Hagerty 1990; Lennox 1987), the Whitemans Creek # 3 site presents data which is seen to be evidence for a short term occupation by a few individuals away from their home village for specific tasks such as game procurement. The village to which the Whitemans Creek # 3 people belonged to is not known at present, although several lie to the west on Horners Creek (Nixon 1985). The existence of a home base (village) could be in the area of Whitemans Creek and its mouth on the Grand River, since the topography and soil conditions are ideal (Parker 1990:20). Two other small Woodland sites (Whitemans Creek # 1 and # 2) are nearby, and offer similar samples of data, although they lack ceramics (Racher 1990; Parker 1990).

The remainder of the Whitemans Creek # 3 site is presently protected by fencing and forest cover in the conservation area. The site is one of many in the province that have been, or will be, discovered by CRM requirements. It is hoped that with other previously studied sites of this type, the data base will be expanded and we will understand more clearly the prehistoric

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